

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 30 of 1875.]

## REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR

The Week ending the 24th July 1875.

1. THE *Rungpore Dik Prakash* of the 1st July complains of the inconvenience to which the public are still subjected from the irregularities of the Postal Department in the delivery of letters. Letters are seldom delivered punctually. There is also another signal inconvenience—postage stamps are not always procurable in the rural post offices. The authorities should promptly attend to the subject.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,  
July 1st, 1875.

2. We take the following from the *Moorshedabad Patrika* of the 9th July: A reward of two thousand cheers! The above reward will be given to the man who will bring back a horse that has been missing from the Indian Legislative Stable. The following is a descriptive-roll of it:—  
“A father is not punishable for the guilt of his son, nor the son for that of his father. The sentence of death is not passed on a person for the crime of murder committed by another.” This horse having been missed on the 19th of April 1875 in Baroda, under the Bombay Presidency, Mulharrao's throne has not been given to his son. The incapacity and unfitness of Mulharrao to rule has proved that his son will share the same defects in future.

MOORSHEDABAD  
PATRIKA,  
July 9th, 1875.

3. The following also appears in the same paper as an advertisement:—  
Lately, on the 19th April 1875, a law of the following purport was missed in the Indian Fancied Library. Any one helping to recover the same will receive an ample reward. “It is better that the guilty should escape than that the innocent should suffer. The defendant should be allowed the benefit of the doubt; that is, if doubts exist as to the genuineness of the evidence adduced against one accused of any crime, no punishment is to be inflicted on him; for the punishment of an innocent man is a far greater evil than the escape of one who is guilty.” This having escaped the mind of Government, they were obliged to punish Mulharrao in spite of the doubtful character of the evidence brought against him.

MOORSHEDABAD  
PATRIKA.

4. The *Sammilani* (a new paper) of the 12th July has the following observations on the Road Cess: The imposition of the road cess is generally said to have been made for the good of the public. But though the collection is easy from the loyal subjects of Bengal, they can never divest themselves of the idea that Government has herein interfered with the permanent settlement. The greater portion of the Road Cess funds, however, is frequently applied to purposes other than those for which they are ostensibly collected. We do not of course mean to say that Government, in expending the proceeds of the road cess, aims at anything but what is beneficial to the country; but we simply say that the uses of the tax are hardly compatible with its name. The fault, however, is not so much with the Government as

SAMMILANI,  
July 12th, 1875.



with its local subordinate officers, through whose negligence, combined in some measure with the hostile attitude betrayed by some of the leading villagers, the great object for which it was imposed is being so sadly defeated.

PRATIDHWANI,  
July 13th, 1875.

5. The *Pratidhwani* of the 13th July observes, in reference to the recent Minute of the Lieutenant-Governor on the text-books for the Vernacular and the Minor Scholarship Examinations, that the reasons which led His Honor to fix upon the works of Messrs. Lethbridge and Clarke are very weak. Evidently Sir Richard Temple had been misled by somebody. That the translations of the historical manuals of Messrs. Lethbridge and Clarke are in use in the schools is so far from being a fact, that even the originals have not been yet introduced anywhere; doubtless the Lieutenant-Governor has been deceived. The way, however, in which he has sought to exculpate himself from all share in the blame of this affair is not at all praiseworthy. Instead of such a feeble Minute, it would have been far more noble to plainly acknowledge his error. Without making any inquiry into the subject, or consulting any who might have given him useful and correct information, he could not surely, by divine inspiration, prescribe the right books from the heights of Darjeeling. We ask him to compare the historical works of Baboos Rájkrishna and Bhudeb Mookerjee with those of Messrs. Lethbridge and Clarke, and he will then find whether the former are not better than the latter. We are surprised to read in the Minute that the errors in the works of Messrs. Lethbridge and Clarke, of which he has been informed, are to be overlooked, until they are corrected in a future edition, and that Sir Richard Temple has no objection to the youth learning these errors in the meanwhile.

PRATIDHWANI.

6. The same paper thus concludes a lengthy editorial on the "Reception of the Prince of Wales." The future alone knows whether it will ever be given to the Prince of Wales to ascend the English throne after the demise of the Queen. Man has no right to know it now. It is, however, a fact that the Prince of Wales can, if he is willing, benefit India in various ways, and hence we have nothing to say against those who have resolved to hail him for this purpose. Let the Prince be received in a becoming manner: we do not object to that. We shall simply say that as India is poor, and her poverty—thanks to the English—is gradually on the increase from the ruin of the natural industries of the country, it would be extremely injurious to her interests were we, by a pompous display of wealth, to produce an erroneous impression in the mind of the Prince as to her opulence. Instead of any such display, it would rather become us to parade before him the native weavers in their tattered garments, who have been reduced to abject poverty by the selfishness of Manchester. The poorest people of a poor country, the reception we accord to the Prince should be consistent with our means, and need not mislead him by any mock display. The money raised by subscriptions for his reception should, in our opinion, be invested in Government securities, and from the profits some "Prince of Wales' Scholarships" should be founded, to enable natives to go to foreign lands and there acquire a practical training in arts and manufactures. This proposal, if acted on, will contribute a great deal to the development of the country's resources, and will serve to make the Prince live in the grateful memory of the subjects for a long time.

PRATIDHWANI,  
July 20th, 1875.

7. The same paper of the 20th July complains that candidates seeking admission as pupils into the Medical College of Calcutta are put to great inconvenience from not being able to obtain all the information necessary



from the clerks of the college establishment to whom they are always referred. The Principal, Dr. Chevers, is not at all accessible to them. It is to be regretted that by entrusting the clerks with a large number of the duties which properly appertain to him, the Principal should cause so much trouble to the pupils.

8. The *Sáptárik Samáchar* of the 13th July, after taking exception to the statements in the recent Minute of the Lieutenant-Governor as to the want of original historical manuals in Bengali, observes that, if the works of Messrs. Lethbridge and Clarke are thought original productions, the History of Bengal by Baboo Ráj Krishna Mookerjee, that of the World by Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjee, and that of India by Babóos Jadugopal Chatterjee, Tarini Charan Chatterjee, Krishna Chundra Roy, and Nilmoni Mookerjee are eminently so. His Honor is moreover misinformed as to the manuals of Messrs. Lethbridge and Clarke being approved text-books in any schools.

SAPTARIK SAMACHAR,  
July 13th, 1875.

9. In the course of an editorial on Lord Northbrook, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 15th July remarks that Lord Northbrook seems to be laboring under the influence of a malignant star; otherwise, notwithstanding his utmost endeavours to promote the welfare of all, which we well know have emanated from noble and upright motives, he would not have been so unpopular as he is at this moment. If he were a Hindu, we would have advised him to propitiate this malignant influence which rules over his destiny. If he had been a bad man, his unpopularity would have been intelligible. His sincere desire to please the subjects has only made them sad; in his efforts to shield them against tyranny and oppression he has met with unfavorable consequences; seeking to win over the Editors of newspapers, he has offended them the more; and trying to conciliate the Native Princes he has stung them to the quick. He has endeavoured to help Yakub Khan, but has only made him an object of greater hatred to his father. The glory of the English nation has not been enhanced by Sir D. Forsyth's mission to Mandalay.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA,  
July 15th, 1875.

10. Adverting to the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales, the same paper requests the native public to beware that this opportunity be not lost. We should see that the Prince of Wales does not forget India as soon as he reaches England. He should be convinced that the people of India are equal with the English, and that an equal, if not greater, amount of attention is needed for a proper government of this country than what is bestowed on England. The people of India are not inferior to any nation on the earth in the possession of dignity, intelligence, and pride. Amidst all the rejoicings and displays, let us not forget to lay before the Prince our grievances, and we should specially take care to see that the authorities here do not succeed in convincing him that we are exceedingly happy under British rule.

AMRITA BASAR  
PATRIKA.

11. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette* of the 16th July, writing from Kálígunge in the Nuddea district, directs the attention of Government to the need of creating a sub-division in that place. There is no sub-division in the neighbourhood, while the head-quarters of the district are nearly 30 miles distant from it. Wicked characters abound in this place, and assaults and affrays are frequent.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
July 16th, 1875.

12. The *Bhárat Sangskárik* of the 16th July thus concludes its notice of Lord Salisbury's despatch on the deposition of Mulharrao: Taken as a whole, the despatch seems to be a vindication of Lord Northbrook. One

BHARAT  
SANGSKARIK,  
July 16th, 1875.



can hardly, after perusing it, reproach *him* any longer with doing injustice to the ex-Guicowar. The Secretary of State has taken the whole responsibility of the proceedings on his own shoulders, though it is to be observed with regret that he has not at all reflected on the slur and stigma of faithlessness, and the exercise of arbitrary power, that have been cast on the British Government in this business.

HINDU HITOISHINI,  
July 17th, 1875.

13. The *Hindu Hitoishini* of the 17th July observes, in reference to the text-books appointed for the Vernacular and Minor Scholarship Examinations, that the Lieutenant-Governor has greatly erred in his selection. It has been entirely owing to an undue deference to the views of Mr. Sutcliffe that the works of Messrs. Lethbridge and Clarke have been prescribed. It would have been far better only to prescribe the subjects. Original and meritorious works would thus have been produced by competition.

SADHARANI,  
July 18th, 1875.

14. The *Sádháraní* of the 18th July thus describes the process by which the people of India have been gradually brought under complete subjection to the English: To deprive India of the little strength she possessed, the English introduced a system of rigorous Government everywhere through the country. The rigorous Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code were passed. The people were deprived of their defensive weapons on the faintest suspicion. Provisions were made for the total exclusion of all Hindus and Mahomedans from the army, and regarding India as a hostile country, and themselves as surrounded by enemies, a constant and vigilant watch was kept up by the English. The conquerors moreover perceived that their own strength lay in the division of their foes, and that, as nothing was to be feared from the people as long as they remained disunited, a despotic sway was introduced into the country.

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 19th, 1875.

15. The *Som Prakásh* of the 19th July makes the following observations on the recent Minute of the Lieutenant-Governor on the school-books. It is in a manner impossible for the Lieutenant-Governor to know what books exist in the Bengali language. But the officer filling the highest post in the Education Department—the Director—should be acquainted with them, and it is his clear duty to inform His Honor on this point. The present Director, however, is a new man. Though well up in the rules of the Presidency College and the Calcutta University, he has not unfortunately the least knowledge of the vernacular. We believe no such faults would ever have occurred if the experienced Mr. Woodrow had been made the Director. We, however, write the following for the information of His Honor: Baboos Nilmani Basák and Bhudeb Mookerjee, and some others, have written histories of the world, and Pandits Ishwara Chandra Vidyáságara, Ramgati Nyáyaratna, and Baboo Rájkrishna Mookerjee, have written histories of Bengal. We do not know how far the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in prescribing Messrs. Lethbridge and Clarke's histories as text-books, without making any inquiries into the subject, has been consistent with justice.

SOM PRAKASH.

16. Adverting to the Resolution of Lord Northbrook on the deposition of Mulharrao, the same paper observes, among other things, that the publication of this Resolution shows a most praiseworthy feature in His Lordship's character. It shows that, while possessing independence of judgment, he is not indifferent to public opinion, and that, for the satisfaction of the public mind, he is ever ready to render a full and intelligent account of his actions and motives. He, however, should have quoted in his Minute the treaty which empowers the British Government to interfere



in the administration of Native States, and the letter of Mr. Elphinstone. In reference to his argument that such interference becomes necessary from the fact that a rebellion of the subjects of a Native State from misgovernment, which is in the neighbourhood of the British dominions, may spread discontent into the latter, we beg to ask what would Government do if the subjects of such States were not themselves displeased with the misgovernment? Government is not certainly justified in interfering in such a case. The subjects of a Native State have their ambition and hopes of preferment gratified. They find scope for the suitable exercise of their abilities, which is denied them under a foreign rule.

17. The *Sahachar* of the 19th July would like to see the law of primogeniture introduced into India. Though somewhat unjust in its character, it, however, serves a most useful purpose by preventing the extreme division and the ultimate dissipation of landed estates. In this country, landed estates are seldom improved, owing to discords between the different co-sharers. The tenants also on such estates suffer a great deal from the same cause. All this, and numerous other inconveniences, may be best removed by the introduction of the law proposed.

SANACHAR,  
July 19th, 1875.

18. The *Sulabha Samáchar* of the 20th July has the following in one of its editorial paragraphs: We hear that the embankment running from Belegkata Tengra to Kálerupur has done much good to the ryots. If, however, this were extended from Kanekpore to Telo, near Garia Khal, a distance of about one mile, the inhabitants of the villages of Sarkábrá, Kholá, Sononáchi, Bájáporé, Pátli, Biráji, Gorágácha, Atgára, and Othelodighur would be greatly benefited.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,  
July 20th, 1875.

19. The *Utkal Dípiká* of the 1st May 1875, in writing a long article on the "Baroda Trial," condemns the policy adopted by the Indian Government of dethroning the Prince. If it had been the intention to dethrone him, the Government should not have subjected the Guicowar to such hardships and inconveniences. This measure, although doubtless conducive to the welfare of the Baroda State, casts a stigma on the magnanimity for which His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been characterized.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
May 1st, 1875.

20. The same journal of the 8th May, adverting to the speech delivered at the last annual prize distribution in the Cuttack High School by the Chairman, the Commissioner, says that Mr. Ravenshaw's speech is not carried out in practice. He always says that he will lose no opportunity to encourage the educated Ooriyahs by giving them promotion, but indeed he has done very little in this direction. He has not hitherto done any substantial good for the educated Ooriyahs, excepting two only, viz., Bonómally Singh and Nanda Kishore Dass. Does he think that there are no educated men in Orissa besides these two? If so, he is laboring under a grievous mistake; surely there are several men who are capable of filling high stations, but it is to be regretted that the Commissioner seems not to attend to this his important duty. It is useless for the authorities to deliver such sweet speeches to the school-boys when they are not carried out.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
May 8th, 1875.

21. The Editor of the same journal, in his editorial column, adverting to the late publication of the statement of the markets held in the three districts of the Orissa division in Ooriyah, observes that the information therein given is imperfect and confusing. We know there are several markets in the division, especially remarkable for particular articles: for instance, Tangee Hât is famous for its timber; Nischintakoelee for bullocks and cows; Beel Hât for cloth, rice, &c.; but such information is not contained in the statement,

UTKAL DIPIKA.



hence the object of Government in publishing it has, we regret to observe, been to a great extent frustrated.

UTKAL DIPIKA.  
May 8th, 1875.

22. The same journal, in one of its articles, observes that the Act for the suppression of Agrarian Disturbances will do much benefit to the poor ryots, but it is desirable that an appeal should lie against the decision of the Collector—a circumstance which will remove their apprehensions.

UTKAL DIPIKA.  
May 29th, 1875.

23. The same journal of the 29th May suggests, as a remedy for the prevention of the imposition practised in respect of court fees stamps, that all inconvenience would be at an end if provision be made for refunding the value of such misappropriated stamps.

UTKAL DIPIKA.  
June 19th, 1875.

24. The Editor of the same journal, of the 19th June, in referring to the Resolution, passed by Government, regarding the establishment of a college at Cuttack, observes that the proper time has not yet come for the establishment of such an institution, and unless an adequate number of scholars be forthcoming for such a cause, it would be useless to lay out public money. It would be rather advisable to invest the Rs. 30,000, the estimated cost of the college, for five years, in Government security, and to award higher scholarships from the interest thereof, say at the rate of Rs. 25 a head, in order to enable the students to proceed to Calcutta to secure collegiate education. This will at once do away with the necessity of establishing a college at Cuttack. On the other hand, if Government is disposed to carry out this purpose for the benefit of Orissa, it should be more liberal, and extend to this institution all the privileges accorded to similar institutions in Bengal and elsewhere.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

25. The Editor of the same journal, in referring to the Minute of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, regarding primary schools, says, among other things, that Government and the local authorities would confer a great boon on Orissa, if they would establish an industrial school at Cuttack, instead of a surveying class; the advantages of the former will be more substantial.

UTKAL PUTRA,  
April 21st, 1875.

26. The Editor of the *Utkal Putra*, of the 21st April 1875, referring to a proposition to establish a college at Cuttack, says that it is not easy to raise the necessary contribution of Rs. 6,000 a year in such a poor division as Orissa; and suggests that, if Government would grant a portion, of the cost from the proceeds of Government Khas Mehals, and raise the remaining portion by local subscriptions, the object might be attained.

UTKAL PUTRA,  
May 12th, 1875.

27. The Editor of the same journal of the 12th May requests Mr. Beames, Magistrate of Cuttack, to attend to the miserable state of some of the *kutchas* streets of Cuttack, and suggests the necessity of making them *pucca*, and providing fire-engines for the safety of the town.

UTKAL PUTRA.

28. The same journal condemns the policy of the Indian Government, pursued in the case of the Baroda Prince, and says that Lord Northbrook has acted in this case contrary to the principles of justice and equity.

UTKAL PUTRA.  
May 23rd, 1875.

29. The same journal, of the 23rd May, in a long article on the proposed college at Cuttack, observes that, if such an institution be necessary, it should be established on a liberal scale by an addition to the grant sanctioned; and suggests that the number of existing schools, where boys are educated up to the Entrance class, should be augmented, and requests the Government to defray the entire cost of the proposed college, without depending on local aid.

ORISSA PATRIOT,  
May 16th, 1875.

30. The *Orissa Patriot*, of the 16th May, in referring to the loss occasioned sometimes by fire in Cuttack, advocates the advisability of creating a Fire Insurance Company for Cuttack, and further suggests the necessity of



opening station banks in the Cuttack district for the safe remittance and custody of private money, especially to protect the public from the frequent violence of robbers, who have of late done serious mischief.

31. The same journal, in its epitome of news, says, that it is difficult to raise the necessary sum of Rs. 6,000 in a poor province like Orissa towards the establishment of a college at Cuttack; for we do not see at present any advantages derivable from colleges, beyond their producing a certain number of candidates for situations.

ORISSA PATRIOT,  
May 10th, 1875.

32. The Editor of the *Balasore Sambad Bahika*, of the 1st May, advocates the necessity and advisability of supporting primary and lower normal schools for the benefit of the poor and ignorant ryots.

BALASORE SAMBAD  
BAHIKA  
May 1st, 1875.

33. The same journal, in its epitome of news, asks the Government to transfer the civil jurisdiction of Basoodeb thana from the Jajpore moonsif to that of Balasore. This would be a desirable step.

BALASORE SAMBAD  
BAHIKA.

34. The same journal, in reviewing the revised scale of salaries and allowances recently sanctioned by Government to the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools, says that it would be inconvenient for the said Inspectors to carry on their work satisfactorily if their travelling allowances be reduced, as we hear they are likely to be, to Rs. 15 a month, especially as they will be required constantly to be on the move. The Editor suggests that the allowance be increased to at least Rs. 30 a month.

BALASORE SAMBAD  
BAHIKA.

35. In another article on cholera, the same journal advises Mr. Norman, of Balasore, to exert his efforts to establish here and there dispensaries in the mofussil villages for the prevention of cholera, which often seriously rages, where there are no means to counteract it.

BALASORE SAMBAD  
BAHIKA.

36. The same journal, of the 16th May, earnestly requests the educational authorities to continue the existing grant-in-aid of the Barbattee school in the Balasore district, otherwise it must be closed.

BALASORE SAMBAD  
BAHIKA,  
May 16th, 1875.

37. The same journal, on the "Cuttack Medical School," observes as follows:—The condition of Orissa is day by day improving; Orissa is not now what she was ten years back. We are exceedingly glad to learn about the proposal to establish a medical class at Cuttack. This would, no doubt, confer a great boon on Orissa, and it is desirable that this proposed class be allowed the same share of support as the schools in the three districts receive.

BALASORE SAMBAD  
BAHIKA.

38. The same journal, referring to the proposal made by the Director of Public Instruction, that the educational clerks stationed in the Sudder office might well inspect schools in the vicinity of the town, says, that they may easily perform the task, provided they receive there travelling allowance.

BALASORE SAMBAD  
BAHIKA.

39. The same journal, of the 1st July, entirely approves of the measures, adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, regarding the revised scale of travelling allowances sanctioned for the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors, but does not like the idea of depriving them of the services of peons.

BALASORE SAMBAD  
BAHIKA,  
July 1st, 1875.

40. The same journal, of the 16th July, in referring to the proposed college at Cuttack, says he would rejoice to see it established sooner, but the Editor questions the feasibility of raising the necessary local subscriptions. The people can contribute to the required fund if they are so inclined.

BALASORE SAMBAD  
BAHIKA,  
July 16th, 1875.

41. The *Orissa Patriot*, of the 1st July, in one of its articles, says that a thorough reform is necessary in the Registration Department, their being reasons to believe in the existence of frauds and collusions in that department

ORISSA PATRIOT,  
July 1st, 1875.



which have not yet come to public notice. It is understood that although our Magistrates have frequently represented the matter to the higher authorities, yet no measures have hitherto been taken to remedy the evil, and he now trusts that Government will not turn a deaf ear to such an important affair.

ORISSA PATRIOT.

42. The same journal, in another article, suggests, if Government is really disposed to improve the land, to seek the welfare of both landlords and tenants, and to provide for the better recovery of rents, it should appoint a Commission for the purpose, and should at the same time revise the whole code of revenue laws.

URDU GUIDE,  
July 17th, 1875.

43. After thanking and praising the Bengal Government much for the Resolution passed regarding the Native Civil Service Examinations, and the disposal of the successful candidates, a correspondent, signing himself "A friend of the Native Civil Service Candidates," writes, without date, from Muzufferpore to the *Urdu Guide* that it is much to be regretted that the orders contained in the Resolution have not been carried out in their integrity. He has come to learn that a Muhammadan, who had failed in the above examination, but who had for a short time been employed on famine work, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Tonnerre, the present Assistant Superintendent of Chupra, on Rs. 100 per mensem; and a few months ago, a Hindu, who had not passed the required test, was appointed to succeed Moulvie Mustansir Billah as head master of the Chaprá Tezang School on Rs. 75 a month. Now, there are many passed and far better qualified men than the above two, who might have been selected for those posts, but their fate is bad; and notwithstanding the existence of the Resolution, and the efforts of so just and upright a Government, they have been unable to obtain their rights. If such be the case, it behoves the Government to devise some other and better plan whereby the immense trouble, labor, and expense, to which intending candidates have put themselves, may meet with some approbation and reward. A circular ought to be issued, to the effect that all appointments of Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools should be made from amongst that class of persons who are mentioned in the Resolution No. 1853 of the 14th June.

BEHAR BANDHU,  
July 20th, 1875.

44. Referring to the projected visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to Dacca for the purpose of investing Khájás Abdul Ghani Meah and Ahsanullah with the *khillats* and titles bestowed upon them by the Viceroy, the *Behár Bandhu* thus remarks:—

At the present time our Sarkár (*i.e.*, Government) is engaged in playing with the zemindars in the same way as man might play with and amuse children, and it manages to please them (*i.e.*, zemindars) with words only.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 24th July 1875.

JOHN ROBINSON,

Government Bengali Translator.



*List of Native Newspapers received and examined for the Week ending the  
24th July 1875.*

No.	Names.	Place of publication.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
1	"Grāmbārtā Prakāshikā" ...	Comercolly ...	Monthly ...	Fālgun 1281, B.S.
2	"Hitoishini" ...	Burrisal ...	Ditto ...	Joisto 1282, B.S.
3	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh" ...	Kākinia, Rungpore ...	Weekly ...	21st June and 1st July.
4	"Sāptāhik Samāchār" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	6th and 13th July.
5	"Moorsheadabad Patrikā" ...	Berhampore ...	Ditto ...	9th July.
6	"Sammilani" ...	Dacca ...	Ditto ...	12th ditto.
7	"Pratidhwani" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	13th and 20th July.
8	"Suhrid" ...	Muktāgāchā, Mymensing ...	Ditto ...	13th and 20th ditto.
9	"Hindu Ranjikā" ...	Bauleah, Rājshāhye ...	Ditto ...	14th July.
10	"Amrita Basar Patrikā" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	15th ditto.
11	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly ...	Ditto ...	16th ditto.
12	"Bhārat Sangakārak" ...	Harināvi, 24-Pergunnahs ...	Ditto ...	16th ditto.
13	"Hindu Hitoishini" ...	Dacca ...	Ditto ...	17th ditto.
14	"Grāmbārtā Prakāshikā" ...	Comercolly ...	Ditto ...	17th ditto.
15	"Dacca Prakāsh" ...	Dacca ...	Ditto ...	18th ditto.
16	"Sādhārani" ...	Chinsurah ...	Ditto ...	18th ditto.
17	"Howrah Hitakari" ...	Bethar, Howrah ...	Ditto ...	18th ditto.
18	"Som Prakāsh" ...	Chungripottāh, 24-Pergunnahs ...	Ditto ...	19th ditto.
19	"Sahachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	19th ditto.
20	"Sulabha Samāchār" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20th ditto.
21	"Sambād Prabhākar" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	10th to 17th July.
22	"Urdu Guide" (in Urdu) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	17th July.
23	"Behār Bandhu" (in Hindi) ...	Patna ...	Ditto ...	20th ditto.
24	"Jām-Jehān-numā" (in Persian).	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	23rd ditto.

Bengal Secretariat Press.



